

PCTWORLD INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY ORGANIZATION
International Bureau

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : A01N 33/12	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 98/20732 (43) International Publication Date: 22 May 1998 (22.05.98)
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/15985</p> <p>(22) International Filing Date: 10 September 1997 (10.09.97)</p> <p>(30) Priority Data: 9623476.0 12 November 1996 (12.11.96) GB</p> <p>(71) Applicant: RECKITT & COLMAN INC. [US/US]; 1655 Valley Road, Wayne, NJ 07474 (US).</p> <p>(72) Inventors: McCUE, Karen, A.; 166 Westervelt Avenue, Tenafly, NJ 07670 (US). NANAVATI, Narenara; 230 Parkway, Maywood, NJ 07670 (US). TAYLOR, Timothy, John; 1613 Riveredge Road, Oviedo, FL 32766 (US).</p> <p>(74) Agents: PARFOMAK, Andrew, N. et al.; Fish & Richardson P.C., Suite 2800, 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, NY 10111 (US).</p>		<p>(81) Designated States: AL, AM, AU, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CZ, EE, FI, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KG, KP, KR, LK, LR, LT, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SD, SG, SI, SK, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, ARIPO patent (GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG).</p> <p>Published <i>With international search report.</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: MYCOBACTERICIDAL COMPOSITIONS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>Disclosed are aqueous mycobacterial concentrate compositions at a pH in the range of 6 to 12 which comprise per 100 % weight of a concentrate composition: a) from about 0.1 % wt. to about 25 % wt. of a germicidal cationic quaternary ammonium compound; b) from about 0.25 % wt. to about 25 % wt. of a solvent selected from: phenoxyalcohol, glycol ether, or mixtures thereof; and, c) water. The concentrate compositions may be used in a ready-to-use form, or may be further diluted with water to form a disinfecting composition therefrom. The compositions may also include an effective amount of a pH adjusting agent, such as sodium hydroxide or triethanolamine. The compositions feature reduced amounts of active constituents than those known to the art, and are particularly effective against <i>Mycobacterium terrae</i>.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece			TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	ML	Mali	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MN	Mongolia	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MR	Mauritania	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MW	Malawi	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	MX	Mexico	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NE	Niger	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NL	Netherlands	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NO	Norway	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	NZ	New Zealand		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakhstan	PT	Portugal		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RO	Romania		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	RU	Russian Federation		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SD	Sudan		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SE	Sweden		
EE	Estonia			SG	Singapore		

MYCOBACTERICIDAL COMPOSITIONS

5 The present invention relates to disinfectant compositions and methods for their use. More particularly, the present invention relates to disinfectant compositions which are effective against *Mycobacterium terrae*.

 Disinfectant compositions containing quaternary ammonium compounds as cationic active antimicrobial agents are known in the art. Many marketed quaternary
10 disinfectant compositions exhibit broad spectrum bactericidal, fungicidal and virucidal activity but they are not mycobactericidal. There are a few known registered disinfectants that contain such quaternary compound and claim mycobactericidal activity but these are generally used in combination with other known active agents (e.g., tributyl tin oxide, isopropanol). Such products contain other active compounds
15 and/or high concentrations of quaternary ammonium compounds and require detailed directions for use in order to avoid possible toxic or other adverse reactions.

 Although many virucidal, bactericidal, sporicidal, and fungicidal compositions are known, none is currently available that provides highly efficacious elimination of mycobacteria while providing low toxicity, no odor, non-flammability, low skin
20 irritation and no staining upon contact with a surface. Mycobacteria are resistant to treatment by most bactericidal compounds. Their trilaminar cell walls, composed of 60% lipid, peptidoglycan, arabinoglycan, trehalose 6,6 dimycolate, sulfates and mycosides, accounts for the unusual properties of the organism: (a) relative impermeability to stains, (b) acid fastness, and (c) unusual resistance to killing by acid
25 or alkali.

 In U.S. Patent number 5,185,145, Eggenberger et al. disclose a mycobactericidal disinfectant concentrate comprising 0.1-50% by weight of a cationic active compound, 10-60% by weight of a phenoxyalcohol mixture, 3-25% by weight of a non-ionic surfactant and 0.1-10% by weight of an organic-nitrogen containing
30 base to effect a pH range of 7.8-11. One disadvantage displayed by this preparation is that relatively high concentrations of the active ingredients in an alkaline pH range are needed to achieve disinfection in a practical short contact time.

For the purpose of disinfecting surfaces, lower concentrations of the active agents and a neutral pH range are desirable from the standpoint of cost-effectiveness, safety and aesthetics.

It is a principal object of this invention to provide a mycobactericidal disinfectant composition which overcomes one or more of the aforementioned technical shortcomings in the art.

It is a further object of the invention to provide an aqueous mycobactericidal disinfectant composition containing a cationic quaternary ammonium compound and a solvent system that would provide mycobactericidal activity at lower active concentrations and at lower pH ranges than known art mycobactericidal disinfectant compositions.

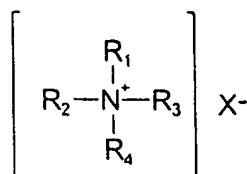
It is a still further object of the invention to provide a mycobactericidal disinfectant composition in the form of a cost effective, safe and aesthetically practical, ready-to-use or dilutable disinfectant product.

These and other objects of the invention are satisfied by an aqueous mycobactericidal concentrate composition at a pH in the range of from about 6.0 to about 12.0 which comprises per 100% weight of a concentrate composition:

- a) from about 0.1%wt. to about 25%wt. of a germicidal cationic quaternary ammonium compound;
- b) from about 0.25%wt. to about 25%wt. of a solvent selected from phenoxyalcohol, glycol ethers, or mixtures thereof; and,
- c) water.

The invention also includes a method for disinfecting hard surfaces, especially where the presence *Mycobacterium terrae* is suspected.

Useful quaternary ammonium compounds and salts thereof include quaternary ammonium germicides which may be characterized by the general structural formula:



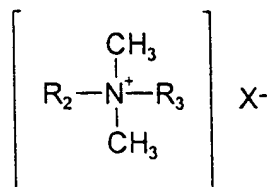
where at least one of R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ is a hydrophobic, aliphatic, aryl aliphatic or aliphatic aryl radical of from 6 to 26 carbon atoms, and the entire cation portion of the

molecule has a molecular weight of at least 165. The hydrophobic radicals may be long-chain alkyl, long-chain alkoxy aryl, long-chain alkyl aryl, halogen-substituted long-chain alkyl aryl, long-chain alkyl phenoxy alkyl, etc. The remaining radicals on the nitrogen atoms other than the hydrophobic radicals are substituents of a

- 5 hydrocarbon structure usually containing a total of no more than 12 carbon atoms. The radicals R₁, R₂, R₃ and R₄ may be straight chained or may be branched, but are preferably straight chained, and may include one or more amide or ester linkages. The radical X may be any salt-forming anionic radical.

- Exemplary quaternary ammonium salts within the above description include
- 10 the alkyl ammonium halides such as cetyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, alkyl aryl ammonium halides such as octadecyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium bromide, N-alkyl pyridinium halides such as N-cetyl pyridinium bromide, and the like. Other suitable types of quaternary ammonium salts include those in which the molecule contains either amide or ester linkages such as octyl phenoxy ethoxy ethyl dimethyl benzyl
- 15 ammonium chloride, N-(laurylcocoaminoformylmethyl)-pyridinium chloride, and the like. Other very effective types of quaternary ammonium compounds which are useful as germicides include those in which the hydrophobic radical is characterized by a substituted aromatic nucleus as in the case of lauryloxyphenyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, cetylaminophenyltrimethyl ammonium methosulfate,
- 20 dodecylphenyltrimethyl ammonium methosulfate, dodecylbenzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, chlorinated dodecylbenzyltrimethyl ammonium chloride, and the like.

Preferred quaternary ammonium compounds which act as germicides and which are be found useful in the practice of the present invention include those which have the structural formula:



25

wherein R₂ and R₃ are the same or different C₈-C₁₂alkyl radicals or wherein R₂ is C₁₂-C₁₆alkyl, C₈-C₁₈alkylethoxy, C₈-C₁₈alkylphenoethoxy and R₃ is benzyl, and X is a halide, such chloride, bromide or iodide, or is a methosulfate. The alkyl groups

recited in R2 and R3 may be straight chained or branched, but are preferably substantially linear.

Particularly useful quaternary germicide compositions include compositions which have a single quaternary compound, as well as mixtures of two or more different quaternaries. Particularly useful quaternary germicides include alkyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, dialkyl(C8-C10)dimethyl ammonium chloride, didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, dioctyl dimethyl ammonium chloride, alkyl dimethyl ethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, myristyl dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride, methyl dodecyl benzyl ammonium chloride, methyl dodecyl xylene-bis-trimethyl ammonium chloride, benzethonium chloride, as well as dialkyl methyl benzyl ammonium chloride. All of these recited materials are commercially available from Lonza, Inc., (Fairlawn, NJ) or from Stepan Co., (Northfield IL). Especially preferred germicidal cationic quaternary ammonium compounds include those described in one or more of the example formulations, below.

As noted, the germicidal cationic quaternary ammonium compound is present in an amount of from about 0.1%wt. to about 25%wt, and desirably is present in substantially reduced amounts of from 0.1%wt. to 5%wt., more desirably from 0.1% wt. to 2.5%wt., and particularly from 0.1%wt to 0.3%wt.

The solvents according to the invention are selected from phenoxyalcohols, glycol ethers, or mixtures thereof.

Useful glycol ethers are those having the general structure Ra-O-Rb-OH, wherein Ra is an alkoxy of 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or aryloxy of at least 6 carbon atoms, and Rb is an ether condensate of propylene glycol and/or ethylene glycol having from one to ten glycol monomer units. Examples of preferred solvents include diethylene glycol n-butyl ether, propylene glycol n-butyl ether, propylene glycol n-propyl ether, dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether, dipropylene glycol methyl ether, as well as mixtures thereof. Of these, the more preferred are diethylene glycol n-butyl ether and propylene glycol n-butyl ether, especially mixtures thereof. Most preferred is propylene glycol phenyl ether used singly, or in a mixture with at least one further glycol ether, especially diethylene glycol n-butyl ether and propylene glycol n-butyl ether. These glycol ethers are commercially available in the Dowanol® glycol ether

series available from The Dow Chemical Company (Midland, MI) or in the Carbitol® series from Union Carbide Co. (Danbury, CT).

The mycobacterial concentrate compositions according to the invention are in the pH range of about 6.0 to about 12.0 and such may require the use of a pH
5 adjusting agent. Known inorganic compounds such as alkali metal hydroxides, and/or organic nitrogen-containing compounds may be used to provide this pH adjustment. When such a pH adjusting agent is necessary, desirably it is an alkanolamine compound, particularly an ethanolamine such as mono-, di- or tri-ethanolamine. The pH adjusting compound is needed only in a sufficient amount to adjust the
10 composition to the pH range noted above.

One or more ingredients may optionally be included in order to provide aesthetic or other beneficial properties thereto; generally these are included in only minor amounts, i.e., in total comprising not more than about 2.5%wt. of the total mycobacterial concentrate compositions. Such optional ingredients include, by way
15 of non-limiting example, fragrances, surfactants, additional microbial agents, emulsifiers, chelating agents, and rheology-adjusting agents, pH buffer agents. The only requirement is that, for any particular composition, such optional ingredients be compatible with the other ingredients therein. Typical chelating agents such as ethylenediaminetetraacetate (EDTA) may be used. Fragrances derived from naturally
20 occurring sources and/or those which are synthetically produced may be used. A fragrance solubilizer may form part of the fragrance constituent. Anionic, cationic, amphoteric, and non-ionic surfactants, such as nonionic ethoxylated alkylphenols may be used to enhance the membrane solubilizing capabilities of the composition. Such membrane solubilizing characteristics may be particularly advantageous in improving
25 the transfer of the germicidal quaternary ammonium compound across the cell wall of a bacteria or virus.

These compositions according to the invention are preferably employed "as is", namely as a ready-to-use composition without further dilution. (The inventive compositions also at to be understood to include concentrates which are dilutable in a
30 larger volume of water.) The mycobacterial concentrate compositions may be dissolved in water in a weight or volume ratio of concentrate composition: water from

1:0 - 1:250. Such aqueous disinfecting solutions which comprise the mycobacterial concentrate compositions described herein are to be understood to also form part of the instant invention.

The inventive compositions may be used in a wide variety of disinfecting applications and in a wide variety of environments which may benefit from a disinfecting effect, especially in the disinfection of surfaces wherein the presence of mycobacteria is suspected. These applications and environments include usage in the medical sector for the disinfection of instruments and apparatuses, as well as for disinfection or decontamination of operating theatres and fixtures therein. The use of the compositions for the disinfection or decontamination of hospital environments including lavatories and lavatory fixtures, hospitals, clinics, examining rooms, and other environments associated with the provision of healthcare services and wherein the presence of mycobacteria are suspected is also expressly contemplated. Such environments are to be understood to include not only the surfaces of walls, ceilings and floors, but to specifically include other surfaces such as the surfaces of various health care apparatus which may be found in such environments wherein healthcare surfaces are provided. The use of the inventive compositions provides an effective and simple to use method for the disinfection of such environments which concomitantly reduces the risk of mycobacterial infection.

The compositions according to the invention is conveniently provided as a ready to use product which may be directly applied to a hard surface. Hard surfaces which are to be particularly denoted are lavatory fixtures, lavatory appliances (toilets, bidets, shower stalls, bathtubs and bathing appliances), wall and flooring surfaces especially those which include refractory materials and the like. Further hard surfaces which are particularly denoted are those associated with kitchen environments and other environments associated with food preparation. Hard surfaces which are those associated with hospital environments, medical laboratories and medical treatment environments. These include hard surfaces found for example in operating theatres, surgical areas and surgical preparation areas as well as surgical recovery areas, surfaces found on moveable equipment, i.e., gurneys, moveable equipment such as instruments, and moveable stands, moveable beds, wheelchairs, and the like, as well

as surfaces found on equipment which is not normally moved including operating and examining tables, instruments such as non-moveable monitoring equipment, anaesthesia dispensing equipment, beds and the like. Such hard surfaces described above are to be understood as being recited by way of illustration and not by way of limitation.

The hard surface cleaning and disinfecting composition provided according to the invention is conveniently provided as a ready-to-use product in a manually operated spray dispensing container. These containers are ideally suited for use in a consumer "spray and wipe" application. In such an application, the consumer generally applies an effective amount of the cleaning composition using the pump and, within a short time thereafter, wipes off the treated area with a rag, towel, or sponge, usually a disposable paper towel or sponge. For particularly heavy deposits of such undesired stains, multiple applications may also be used. The compositions may however also be applied to a hard surface, and not be removed such as by wiping but be permitted to evaporate and dry.

In a yet further embodiment, the compositions according to the invention may also be formulated so that they are provided as an "aerosol" type product which is discharged from a pressurized aerosol container.

It is to be understood that the compositions according to the invention may be applied to a surface which is in need of disinfection, particularly where the presence of mycobacteria is suspected.

One skilled in the art will recognize that modifications may be made in the present invention without deviating from the spirit or scope of the invention. The invention is illustrated further by the following examples which are not to be construed as limiting the invention or scope of the specific procedures described herein.

Examples:

Various examples within the scope of the present invention, including those which embody preferred examples of the invention, as well as further formulations which are provided for purposes of comparison are described on Table 1, below. The

weight percentages reported in Table 1 are the percent weight ("wt.%) of the indicated constituent incorporated into a respective formulation which comprised 100%wt.

TABLE 1						
constituent:	C1	C2	Ex.1	Ex.2	Ex.3	Ex.4
didecyldimethyl quaternary ammonium salt	0.2	--	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
propylene glycol phenyl ether	--	1.5	0.5	1.5	0.25	0.25
triethanolamine	0.026	0.026	0.026	--	0.026	0.026
NaOH	--	--	--	--	0.17	0.15
DI water	to 100	to 100	to 100	to 100	to 100	to 100
pH	9.4	9.6	9.3	6.0	12	12

- 5 The commercial sources of the individual constituents denoted on Table 1 are described in more detail on Table 2, below.

TABLE 2	
didecyldimethyl quaternary ammonium sodium salt	BARDAC® 2280
propylene glycol phenyl ether	Dowanol® PPH
triethanolamine	triethanolamine
NaOH	sodium hydroxide
DI water	deionized water

- In the compositions of Table 1, the triethanolamine and NaOH are provided as pH adjusting agents. Formulations according to the invention include Ex.1, Ex.2, Ex.3 and Ex. 4, while comparative example formulations are C1 and C2.

- Each of the formulations of Table 1 was evaluated for mycobactericidal activity against the test organism *Mycobacterium terrae*. A substrate test similar to "AOAC Confirmative In Vitro Test for Determining Tuberculocidal Activity", AOAC Official Methods of Analysis, 15th ed. 1990, pg. 142-143 was used. This testing protocol is as follows.

Microbial substrate tests were conducted with the test organism *Mycobacterium terrae* (ATCC #15755). Stock cultures of *Mycobacterium terrae* are

grown and maintained on Difco's Lowenstein Medium, Jensen agar slants and stored at 2-5°C. The culture suspension was prepared by washing the stock culture slant with phosphate buffer saline solution. With a sterile cotton swab, a fresh slant of Lowenstein Medium, Jensen Agar was used to inoculate the slant. The slant was then incubated at 37°C for 10 days. After 10 days, each slant was washed with 10 ml. saline. Subsequently the saline culture was transferred to a tissue grinder and macerated to a smooth culture. This macerated *Mycobacterium terrae* culture suspension was used to soak porcelain cylinders. At least a 10ml. culture was needed to soak 10 cylinders in the test. A phenol resistance test was also conducted on the inoculum following the procedure in accordance with AOAC protocols. A thus prepared inoculum exhibiting a phenol resistance of 1:50-1:60 was judged to be satisfactory and used in subsequent steps.

Porcelain penicylinders were the substrates in accordance with standard AOAC procedures which were used in the subsequent procedures. First, the penicylinders were sterilized and prepared according to the standardized AOAC procedure. Sterile porcelain penicylinders were subsequently soaked in the *Mycobacterium terrae* standard culture suspension, as prepared above, for 15 minutes at room temperature (approx. 20°C). Afterwards, the soaked penicylinders were aseptically removed to a sterile petri dish matted with filter paper and allowed to dry at 37°C ± 1°C for 40 minutes. While the inoculated cylinders were drying, medicant tubes containing 10 mls. each of the test formulations (see Table 1) were prepared and held at 20°C (i.e. for a 30 cylinder test, 30 tubes each containing 10 ml. of test formulation was prepared).

After the inoculated cylinders were dried, each cylinder was added to a medicant tube containing 10 ml. of the test formulation (i.e., one cylinder/10 ml. test formulation) and permitted to remain in contact with the test formulation for 10 minutes. After 10 minutes, each cylinder was aseptically subcultured into 10 ml. of modified BBL Trypticase Soy Broth neutralizer medium (TSB containing 3% Tween 80, 3% saponin, 0.1% Histidine and 0.1% cystein) for 15 minutes. After this time, each cylinder was aseptically subcultured to 10 ml. BBL's 7H9 broth growth medium containing 0.1 ml. Difco's Middlebrook ADC enrichment to support growth of

- surviving organisms. For each of the evaluated formulations, a total of at least 30 cylinders were evaluated. The tubes containing the cylinders were incubated at 37°C for 42 days. After this time, tubes were visually observed for growth (white clumps, particulate) or no growth. Mycobactericidal activity was considered to have been
- 5 achieved if no growth of *Mycobacterium terrae* was observed with 30 cylinders.

- As an experimental "control", two untreated inoculated cylinders were also subcultured in 7H9 broth with enrichment, then vortexed and plate counts were conducted on a sample of the inoculated broth in order to enumerate the number of survivors from the cylinder after drying. Difco's 7H 11 Agar with Difco's
- 10 Middlebrook OADC enrichment was used to enumerate survivors.

The results of this evaluation are reported on Table 3, as the number of penicylinders having growth / number of penicylinders in the test sample.

TABLE 3						
Formulation:	C1	C2	Ex.1	Ex.2	Ex.3	Ex.4
Penicylinders with growth / total cylinders tested	11 / 30	47 / 60	0 / 60	0 / 30	0 / 30	0 / 30

- 15 As may be seen from the test results, the comparative formulations C1 and C2, each containing only one critical component in an alkaline pH range, did not show mycobactericidal activity. The formulations according to the invention, especially the formulation according to Examples 1 and 2 containing both critical components of the specific quaternary and the specific solvent, demonstrated excellent
- 20 mycobactericidal activity. Each of these critical components is in a low concentration range and at a neutral or alkaline pH.

Claims:

1. An aqueous mycobacterial concentrate compositions at a pH in the range of from about 6 to about 12 which comprises per 100% weight of said concentrate composition:
 - 5 a) from about 0.10%wt. to about 25%wt. of a germicidal cationic quaternary ammonium compound;
 - b) from about 0.25%wt. to about 25%wt. of a solvent selected from phenoxyalcohol, glycol ethers, or mixtures thereof; and,
 - c) water.
- 10 2. A aqueous mycobacterial concentrate compositions according to claim 1 which further comprises an pH buffering agent.
3. A disinfecting composition comprising the aqueous mycobacterial concentrate composition according to claim 1 dissolved in water in a weight or volume
15 ratio of mycobacterial concentrate composition:water of from 1:0 to 1:250.
4. A hard surface disinfecting composition comprising the aqueous
20 mycobacterial concentrate composition according to claim 1.
5. A method of disinfecting a hard surface where mycobacteria are suspected which comprises the process step of: contacting the hard surface with an effective amount of the aqueous mycobacterial concentrate composition
25 according to claim 1.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Application No
PCT/ 97/15985

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A01N33/12

According to International Patent Classification(IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 A01N

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 185 145 A (EGGENSPERGER ET AL.) 9 February 1993 cited in the application see column 1, line 30 - column 3, line 18 see example 4 ---	1-5
X	DE 40 05 784 A (SCHÜLKE & MAYR) 29 August 1991 *see the whole document* ---	1-5
X	US 5 444 094 A (ARSHAD MALIK ET AL.) 22 August 1995 *see the whole document* ---	1-5
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

11 December 1997

Date of mailing of the international search report

19/12/1997

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl,
Fax: (+31-70) 340-3016

Authorized officer

Fort, M

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter-Application No
PCT/97/15985

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	DE 39 43 562 A (SCHÜLKE & MAYR) 4 April 1991 see page 3, line 3 - line 39 see page 5, line 35 - page 7, line 35 see claims 1-4	1-5
X	EP 0 621 335 A (EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY) 26 October 1994 * formulation 1*	1-5

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/15985

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5185145 A	09-02-93	DE 4005784 A CA 2036716 A	29-08-91 24-08-91
DE 4005784 A	29-08-91	CA 2036716 A US 5185145 A	24-08-91 09-02-93
US 5444094 A	22-08-95	NONE	
DE 3943562 A	04-04-91	DE 3927908 A AU 6125890 A CA 2023681 A JP 3141202 A	28-02-91 28-02-91 25-02-91 17-06-91
EP 0621335 A	26-10-94	AU 672678 B AU 6051294 A BR 9401521 A CA 2121325 A US 5454984 A US 5522942 A	10-10-96 20-10-94 27-12-94 20-10-94 03-10-95 04-06-96